The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Bill Hanson; or, the Worst Boy in School.

"Bill Hanson," as he was called, was the worst boy in school, and, in fact, in the whole town; so his teacher said, and not a day passed but that she found something for which to punish him. The last day of school had come, and Bill declared he never would enter the school-house again, and went home muttering threats against his teacher and everybody else. But Bill was not a bad boy at heart, as my readers will soon see. For a number of years past the school had been kept by a lady whose mode of teaching was rather antiquated, and who believed, with Solomon, "that sparing the rod spoils the child;" and as she was not thought very highly of by either old or young, it was proposed to make a change the following term. But it made no difference with Bill, "for," said he, "they are all alike; and no matter how hard a fellow tries to mind, they will find something to terule him for." So he passed the vacation, as usual, cutting capers, and troubling the neighbors in general. Saturday before the summer term commenced, he was passing by Deacon Grant's, and happening to look up into a tree by the fence, he espied a birdnest, and climbed up the fence to get it. The new school teacher had arrived that morning; her name was Miss Maynard. Seeing Bill through the window, she inquired "if he was to be one of her scholars?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Grant, "and he is the most troublesome boy in the whole village; I don't envy you being his teacher."

Miss Maynard made no reply, but went out into the garden, as if to gather some flowers. Bill saw her, but remained standing upon the fence, eyeing her with a curious look. She walked slowly down the path, and finally stopped by Bill, and said, with a pleasant smile, "What are you looking for, little boy?"

"A bird's nest," he said, making a motion as if to climb the tree, "and I want to get the eggs and the nest."

"But don't you think it is wrong to take away the little birds' homes? they sing so sweetly that I cannot bear to have them go away."

"I never thought about its being their *homes* before," he said, "but I won't take 'em if you don't want me to." And he looked pleasantly at Miss Maynard, for her kind words had touched his heart.

"I don't, I am sure," she answered, "and now tell me what your name is."

"They all call me Bill Hanson."

"I do not like the name 'Bill,' so I will call you Willie; I think it a great deal prettier. Have you a father or mother?"

"No, ma'am, I live with the Joneses down here, and I hate 'em all, for they thrash me 'most every day," and his eyes flashed fire as he spoke.

Miss Maynard took no notice of his last remark, but said, "I suppose you are going to be one of my scholars, ar'n't you?"

"I said last term," answered he, "that I would not go to school any more, the teacher was so cross to me; but you speak so kind to me, that I would like to come to you if you will let me; no one ever spoke so pleasant to me before." And the teacher thought she saw a tear in his eye.

"I do want you to come," said she, "and now good night. I shall expect to see you bright and early Monday morning." And turning she went into the house, thinking that Willie Hanson was not such a very bad boy after all."

Monday morning came, and the teacher, thinking that she would like to see the place where she was to spend the summer, started early for the school-room; but before she had reached it, she heard a quick step behind her, and looking round she saw Willie Hanson, and she hardly knew him. To be sure he wore the same ragged clothes, but his face, which when she saw him before was covered with dirt was now washed clean, and his cheeks looked fresh and rosy as an apple; his hair was combed smoothly, revealed a brow which no one was ashamed to own. And his and a happy smile play Miss May- the ap- yes

They reached the school house, and soon after school began, and before noon Miss Maynard had become quite well acquainted with her little flock. But the other scholars all wondered to see Willie; for instead of being, as usual, the worst boy in school, he had been this morning one of the best. And thus it went on from day to day, the teacher speaking and smiling encouragement, and the scholar proving by his conduct how much influence her kindly words had upon his heart. One Friday night he was walking home, when Miss Maynard overtook him and asked:

"Willie, would you not like to go to the Sabbath-school next Sunday?"

"I *should* like to go," he said, "but"—and he looked down at his bare feet and ragged jacket. Miss Maynard noticed it, and said, "If you will go, I will take your jacket home and mend it for you, and then we will see what can be done for a pair of shoes."

Willie looked the thanks he could not speak, and handed his coat to his teacher, and turning went toward home.

"My conscience, Miss Maynard, what have you got there?" exclaimed good Mrs. Grant, as the teacher entered the room with the jacket in hand.

"Willie Hanson's jacket," said she, "and I have come to see if you have some patches that you will let me have to mend it."

"Why, you never can mend that thing in this world," said the Deacon's wife, and the Deacon himself coming in at that moment, "said he thought it more fit for the rag-bag than anything else."

"Well," said Mrs. Grant, "I wouldn't try to mend that, but now I think of it, there is an old pair of pants and an old coat that the Deacon has cast off, and if you will help me, we will see if we cannot get him up a new suit to wear to church, you say you think he will go."

Miss Maynard joyously gave her consent, and was turning to go out, when the Deacon said, "You say that boy is doing better. If I thought it would last, I would take him, for I need a boy, and the Joneses would be glad to have him come."

"Oh," said Miss M., "I know he would be good, for he has been my best boy all the term, and I would not part with him for the world; do, Deacon, say you *will* take him," and she looked so pleadingly into his face that he smiled and said "he would think of it."

The next morning Willie came for his jacket, but Miss Maynard told him she had not got it quite done, and that he might come again for it. As he was going out of the yard, the Deacon called him back, and said:

"I've heard that you are getting to be a good boy. 'Bill,' and now I want to know whether you would like to come and live with me?"

This was too much for Willie's already softened heart, and with tears coursing down his cheeks, he said:

"Oh, Deacon Grant, you are all so good to me that I don't know what to say."

"Well," said the old man, and *his* eyes were not dry, "you may go down and tell Mrs. Jones, and come up this afternoon."

Willie turned away with a full heart, wondering what would come next, and before night was in his future home at the Deacon's. The Deacon was away when Willie came, so he brought in the wood, milked the cows, and split the kindlings, and when Mr. Grant came home the chores were all done; he said nothing, but thought that Miss Maynard was right about the boy after all.

The next morning Mrs. Grant gave Willie a towel, and told him to go out into the shed and give himself a good scrubbing; and prepare for church. Willie obeyed, and just as he commenced dressing, and was wondering if his teacher had got his jacket mended, he heard her sweet voice outside say,

"Willie, you will find your clothes just here by the door—make haste and dress, for I want to see how you look."

He opened the door, and his bright blue eyes glistened with astonishment and pleasure as he beheld the nice jacket and trowsers, and the pure white shirt, with its plaited linen bosom, which Mrs. Grant and his teacher, by working very busily, had succeeded in finishing; and by the side of them was a new pair of stockings and shoes The tears flowed thick and fast while he was dressing, and his heart was filled with gratitude to his kind friends. When he made his appearance there were general rejoicings over him, for he was truly a handsome boy, and his new clothes improved his looks much; and there was a proud, happy look in Miss Maynard's eye when "the worst boy in town" took his seat in the Sabbath school. Weeks flew by, and the school closed, and the Deacon, his wife, and Willie are standing at the gate to bid Miss Maynard "good bye." Willie's lips quiver, and tears stand in his blue eyes, as his loved teacher takes his hand to say farewell, and with a trembling voice he tells her that she has been the means of saving him from ruin, and that he shall never forget the one who has been his best friend. One more shake of the hand, one more kindly smile and look, and Miss Maynard was gone.

Let us pass over the space of twelve years, and on a quiet Sabbath morning let us enter the church in the village of L——, in one of our Western States. The second hymn is sung, and the pastor arises and takes his text from Ps. xxx. 12, "I will extol thee, O Lord, for thou hast lifted me up, and hast not made my foes to rejoice over me." What is there so strangely familiar about his looks? We look again, and—can it be possible?—yes, it is our former friend Willie—now Rev. William Hanson. Then glancing around, we see another face, and there sits Miss Maynard; and there is the same sweet expression; the same gentle blue eye that she possessed when Willie first knew her.

Yes, "Bill Hanson," he that was "the worst boy in school," is now the beloved pastor of his friend and teacher, Miss Maynard.

Parson Surely's Experiment.

A SKETCH FOR WEATHER GRUMBLERS.

The small parish at Fallowdale had been for some time without a pastor. The members were nearly all farmers, and they did not have much money to bestow upon the support of a clergyman; yet they were willing to pay for anything that could promise them any due return of good. In course of time it happened that the Rev. Abraham Surely visited Fallowdale, and as a Sabbath passed during his sojourn, he held a meeting in the small church. The people were pleased with his preaching, and some of them proposed inviting him to remain with them, and take charge of their spiritual welfare.

Upon the merits of this proposition there was a long discussion. Parson Surely had signified his willingness to take a permanent residence at Fallowdale, but the members of the parish could not so readily agree to hire him.

"I don't see the use of hiring a parson," said Mr. Sharp, an old farmer of the place. "He can do us no good. A parson can't learn me anything."

To this it was answered that stated religious meetings would be of great benefit to some of the younger people, and also a source of good to all.

"I don't know about that. I've heard tell of a parson that could pray for rain, and have it come at any time. Now, if we could hit upon such a parson as that, I would go in for hiring him,"

This opened a new idea to the unsophisticated minds of Fallowdale. The farmers often suffered from long droughts, and after arguing a while longer, they agreed to hire Parson Surely, on the "condition that he should give them rain whenever they wished for it, and on the other hand, that he would also give them fair weather when required."

Deacon Smith and Townsend were deputised to make this arrangement known to the parson, and the people remained in the church while the messengers went upon their errand.

When the deacons returned, Mr. Surely accompanied them. He smiled as he entered the church, and with a bow he saluted the people there assembled.

"Well, my friends," he said, as he ascended the platform in front of the desk, "I have heard your request to me, and, strange as it may appear, have come to accept your proposal; but I do it only on one condition, and that is, that your request for a change of weather must be unanimous."

This appeared very reasonable, since every member of the parish had a deep interest in the farming business, and ere long it was arranged that Mr. Surely should be the pastor, and that he should give the people rain when they wanted it.

When Mr. Surely returned to his lodgings, his wife was utterly astonished on learning the nature of the contract her husband had entered into; but the pastor smiled, and bade her wait for the result.

"But you know you cannot make it rain," persisted Mrs. Surely, "and you know, too, that the farmers here will be wanting rain very often when there is none for them. You will be disgraced."

"I will teach them a lesson," returned the pastor.

"Ay, that you cannot be as good as your word; and when you have taught it to them, they may turn you off."

"We shall see," was Mr. Surely's reply, and he took up a book and commenced reading.

Time flew on, and the hot days of midsummer were at hand. For three weeks it had not rained, and the young corn was beginning to curl up beneath the effects of the drought. In this extremity the people bethought themselves of the promise of their pastor, and hastened to him.

"Come," said Sharp, whose hilly farm was suffering severely, "we want rain.—You remember your promise."

"Certainly," returned Mr. Surely. "If you will call for a meeting of the members of the parish, I will be with them this evening."

With this the applicansts were perfectly satisfied, and forthwith they hastened to call the flock together.

"Now, you will see the hour of your disgrace," said Mrs. Surely, after the visitors had gone. "Oh, I am sorry you ever undertook to deceive them so."

"I did not deceive them."

"Yes, you surely did."

"We shall see."

"So we shall see," added the lady.

The hour of the meeting came round, and Parson Surely met his people at the church. They were all there—some anxious, the remainder curious.

"Now, my friends," said the pastor arising upon the platform, "I have come to hear your request. What is it?"

"We want rain," bluntly spoke farmer Sharp, "and you know you promised to give it to us."

"Ay—rain—rain," repeated half a dozen voices.

"Very well. Now, when do you want to have it?"

"To-night. Let it rain all night long," said Sharp, to which several others immediately assented.

"No, no, not to-night," cried Deacon Smith. "I have six or seven tons of hay in the field, and I would not have it wet for anything."

"So have I hay out," added Mr. Peck. "We won't have it rain to-night."

"Then let it be to-morrow."

"It will take me all day to-morrow to get my hay in," said Smith.

Thus the objections came up for the two succeeding days, and at length, by way of compromise, Mr. Sharp proposed that they should have rain in just four days.

"For," said he, "by that time all the hay which is now cut can be got in, and we need not cut——"

"Stop, stop," uttered Mrs. Sharp, pulling her worthy husband by the sleeve.—"That is the day we have to go to Snowhill. It musn't rain then."

This was law for Mr. Sharp, so he proposed that the rain should come in one week, and then sat down.

But this would not do. "If we can't have rain before then, we'd better not have it at all," said they.

In short, the meeting resulted in just no conclusion at all, for the good people found it utterly imposible to agree upon a time when it should rain.

"Until you can make up your minds on this point," said the pastor, as he was about leaving the church, "we must all trust in the Lord." And after this the people followed him from the church.

Both Deacon Smith and Mr. Peck got their hay safely in; but on the very day Mr. Sharp was to have started for Snowhill, it began to rain in good earnest.—Mr. Sharp lost his visit, but he met the disappointment with good grace, for his crops smiled at the rain.

Ere another month had passed by, another meeting was called for a petition for rain, but with the same result as before. Many of the people had their muck to dig, and rain would prevent them. Some wanted it immediately—some in one, some in two, and some in three days, while other parishioners wanted it put off longer. So Mr. Surely had no occasin to call for rain.

One year rolled by, and up to that time the people of Fallowdale had never once been able to agree upon the exact kind of weather they would have, and the result was that they began to open their eyes to the fact that this world would be a strange place if its inhabitants should govern it.

On the last Sabbath in the first year of Mr Surely's settlement at Fallowdale, he offered to break up his connexion with the parish; but the people would not listen to it. They had become attached to him, and the meeting, and they wished him to stay.

"But I can no longer rest under our former contract with regard to the weather," said the pastor.

"Nor do we wish you to," returned Sharp. "Only preach to us, and teach us and our children how to live and help us to be social, contented, and happy."

"And," added the pastor, while a tear of pride stood in his eye, "all things above our proper sphere we will leave to God, for 'he doth all things well.'"

A USEFUL DOG.—Mr. Schenck, at the Farms, has a dog which goes out near the railroad track every night, a few moments before it is time for the cars, and waits until they pass, then picks up the paper which is thrown off by the expressman, and carries it to his master. He is always on hand at the regular time, and never fails to bring the paper when it is there. Monday night he came back without it, and so confident was Mr. Schenck that it had not been thrown off, that he walked to Rockport, and there learned that another person had been on the route that day, instead of the regular expressman, and had forgotten to throw it off. This same dog used to get the paper by the stage coach, ere the cars commenced running, and never missed being at his post when the stage came along.—*Cape Ann Ad.*

This Hand Never Struck Me.

We recently heard the following most touching incident: A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid away in the lone, cold grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so beloved and cherished, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but as the child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it, she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy, and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother through her tears of affection and love, and said:

"Mother, this little hand never struck me!"

What could be more touching and lovely.

Young readers have you always been so gentle to your brothers and sisters, that, were you to die, such a tribute as this could be paid to your memory? Could a brother or sister take your hand, were it cold in death, and say "This hand never struck me?"

What an alleviation to our grief, when we are called to part with friends, to be able to remember only words and actions of mutual kindness and love! How bitter must be the sorrow, and how scalding the tears of remorse of an unkind child, as he looks upon the cold form or stands at the grave of a brother or sister, a father or mother, towards whom he has manifested unkindness. Let us remember that whatsoever we sow, in this respect, that we shall also reap.—*Well Spring.*

The Indian Heaven.

The deceased Indian has a long journey to take towards the West until he comes to a deep, rushing river, which separates him from the happy hunting grounds. The two shores of the river are connected by a long pine trunk, stripped of bark and polished, which must be used as a bridge. The good man passes with a firm and secure step across this slippery bridge, reaches the hunting grounds, and enters upon the possession of eternal youth and strength. His sky is always clear, and a cool breeze is perpetually blowing for him, and he passes his time in sailing, hunting, dancing, and boundless fecility. The bad man when he steps upon the bridge, sees two over hanging shores tottering; he attempts to escape, and falls into the abyss below, where the water is rushing with the sound of thundering over rocks, where the air is poisened with the exhalations from dead fish and other animal bodies, and the water, whirling round and round, brings him always back to the same point, where all the trees are withered, where it swarms with lizards, snakes and toads, where the dead are hungry and have nothing to eat, where the living lead a diseased life and cannot die. The shores are covered with thousand of unhappy beings, who climb up to get a glance of the happy hunting grounds, which they can never enter.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money.—Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece is rich. Good bones are better than gold—tough muscles, than silver; and nerves that flash and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and lands.

It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develope good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

That man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, cheerful, patient, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his disposition. The hardest thing to get along with in life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish, despondning and complaining fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—is deformed on the inside. His feet may not limp, but his thoughts do.

SHOT DEAD BY HER BROTHER.—On Tuesday last, a young woman by the name of Pye, living midway between Shippensburg and Newburg, Cumberland county, was shot dead by her brother, a lad of some ten or twelve years of age. We are told that the boy took a gun which had been standing in a lower room of his father's house and was conveying it up stairs when he observed his sister engaged in making a bed, and raising it up told her he was "going to shoot her." Pulling the trigger, the gun went off, the load lodging in the head of the unfortunate girl and instantly killed her. The boy states that he was unconscious of there being a load in the gun, and had no intention of committing the murderous act.

Go to the Prayer Meeting.

Let attendance on the meetings be regular and constant. If your faith is weak, go. If your love is chilled, go. If hope be clouded, go. Every professed Christian should be sure, if possible, to go, that the activities of the soul may be stirred up and drawn out in the services of Christ. If you have long staid away, and the Christian armor has got rusty, go. "Prayer makes it bright," burnishes the shield, the sword, the helmet, and the breast-plate of righteousness. Go if only a few are expected to be there, for if you stay away the number will be less. Go, expecting the presence and refreshings of the Holy Spirit, and expecting to meet Christ there agreeably to his promise, that where two or three are gathered together in his name, he will be in the midst of them. Be sure to go, always to go, to the prayer meeting, when possible, even at the sacrifice of ease and profit in worldly things, and you will find a rich reward in it to your own soul, and see blessings descend upon the Church of Christ.

Justice.

The peace of society dependeth on justice; the happiness of individuals on the certain enjoyment of all their possessions.

Keep the desires of thy heart, therefore, within the bounds of moderation; let the hand of justice lead them aright.

Cast not an evil eye on the goods of thy neighbor; let whatever is his property be sacred from thy touch.

Let no temptation allure, nor any provocation excite thee to lift up thy hand to hazard of his life.

Defame him not in his character; bear no false witness against him.

Corrupt not his servant to cheat or forsake him; and the wife of his bosom, O tempt not to sin.

It will be a grief to his heart, which thou canst not relieve; an injury to his life, which no reparation can atone.

In thy dealings with men be impartial and just; and do unto them as thou wouldest they should do unto thee.

A KENTUCKY GOVERNOR.—Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, storytelling and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up the Ohio past that place I overheard the following characteristic anecdote of him:

A citizen of Henderson, coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger who made inquiries about Powell.

"Lives in your place, I believe, don't he?"

"Yes, one of our oldest citizens."

"Very sociable man, ain't he?"

"Remarkably so."

"Well, I thought so. I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met with in all my life. Wonderfully sociable! I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he had not been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and *spit all over me!—re-mark-ably* sociable.

SHARP.—A Vermont broom peddler lately agreed with a Providence merchant to sell him a load of brooms, the payment to be made half in cash and half in goods from the Providence man's store at cost prices. The brooms were brought in, and cash for half of them paid over. "Now what will you have for the remainder of your bill?" asked the merchant. "Now you Providence fellers are cute," was the slow reply; "you sell at cost, pretty much all of you, and make money; I don't see how it's done. Now I don't know about your goods—but one article; so seein' as 'twont make any odds with you, I guess I'll take brooms. I know them like a book, and can swear to just what you paid for 'em!" And so saying, the peddler reloaded his brooms, jumping on his cart with a regular Vermont grin and drove off.

WHAT SHE DID IT WITH.—"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally the girl, for the amusement of the company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a large pie—"Why, Bridget, did you do this? you'r quite an artist; how did you do it?" "Indade, mum, it was my self that did it?" replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty mum? I did it with your false teeth, mum."

☞ "I'll take two children, if I can have em cheap," said a tall Yankee, on entering an oyster cellar, the other day. "Two children?—what two children?" Why, I ain't got any myself, and your signboard reads "Families supplied," don't it? "I want you to supply me."

☞ To do much good, and make but a little noise is a singular thing. Some say much, but do little; Christians should do much and say nothing.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 2.

"Who Struck Billy Patterson."

After a period of two weeks incubation, the *young* editor of the *Register* has hatched forth a bantling, and has christened it, "WHAT AILS THE WHIG." His article is very long, and of course very dull, but we think we have managed to extract the meaning out of the following opaque sentence:

"As for the *Whig's* opposition to Mr. Hall, Mr. Blair, the Pennsylvania Railroad, aye, and even to *Blair County* itself, it will have no more effect 'than the buttings of a calf against the rocky ramparts of the eternal Alleghenies.'"

Now, we are aware the *juvenile* editor of the *Register* is peculiarly sensitive concerning '*Blair county*,' for is he not Blair county Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds? Is he not Clerk to the Blair County Commissioners? Does he not draw his bread and butter, and a good deal more, from the Blair County Treasury? Yet we would like him to point out the word we have ever said in opposition to *Blair county*. Neither has the *Whig* ever, in thought, word, or deed, opposed Mr. BLAIR. But this we have done. We have opposed CORRUPT MEN AND CORRUPT MEASURES, and the astute young man who is so tickled with the title of *junior*, will have it that we thereby mean the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Mr. Hall. In this manner, then, we discover his meaning. We will therefore throw out of the sentence, Mr. Blair and Blair county, which he does not mean, and let stand Mr. Hall and the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he does mean, and the sentence will read thus: "As for the *Whig's* opposition to Mr. Hall * * * * * * the Pennsylvania Railroad * * * * * * * it will have no more effect than the buttings of a calf against the rocky ramparts of the eternal Alleghenies."

Ah! indeed, our excellent young friend begins to feel his keeping. How good he must feel—how strong, in being the ORGAN of the invincible Hall and the almighty corporation. Who ever knew him to be on any other than the strong side. At least he never staid long on any other. Times have changed. It strikes us that there was a time not far back, when Mr. Hall and the Pennsylvania Railroad were not as invulnerable as the *Register* now asserts them to be. There was a time, it occurs to us, when Mr. Hall and his friends deemed it advisable to not link his name too closely with that of the Giant Corporation. "Mr. Hall * * * , the Pennsylvania Railroad," were not then considered very safe parties to carry an election.

Then the *Register* and Mr. Hall's friends endeavored to create the impression that he was entirely independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Then we remember of a young lawyer making speeches and advocating his claims for a seat in the Senate. We remember, too, how careful he was to tell the people that he was opposed to the repeal of the THREE MILL TAX—that he was entirely independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Neither he, nor his organs, then exulted in the invincibility of the "Great Corporation." They did not then say to the people that it was idle to oppose "Mr. Hall * * * * * , the Pennsylvania Railroad."

They did not attempt such small witticisms as to tell the people that their opposition would be "as the buttings of a calf," &c.

Then they gladly ate their "humble pie." But lo! what a change! No sooner has the great corporation reached its huge paw into the People's Treasury and drawn therefrom *seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars* of the People's money and put it into the pockets of its own employees and stockholders, than it begins to laugh at opposition.

It has succeeded in shoving an annual tax of *three hundred thousand dollars* per year from its own shoulders upon the hard-working FARMERS, MECHANICS and LABORERS of the State, that it may pay 8 per cent. dividends to its stockholders, and big salaries to its attorneys and other employees.

And now it is strong, it wants nothing more, and the organ of "Mr. Hall, the Pennsylvania Railroad," derisively says opposition is as useless "*as the buttings of a calf against the rocky ramparts of the eternal Alleghenies.*"

Perhaps the thing is "fixed." We are confident the People will yet have something to say. More next week.

Appointment by the Speaker of the Senate,
By and with the advice and consent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

NICHOLAS HEWIT, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, to be a Major General in the patriotic army raised for the purpose of putting down all those who assume the privilege of speaking of the corruptions of the said Speaker, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We understand that Gen. HEWIT has been assigned the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin, and that he has already entered upon his duties.

In this appointment, Mr. Hall has again exhibited his unbounded clemency toward his enemies. Hewit having voted for DURBIN, for Senator, against Mr. Hall, and, up to the receiving of this appointment, was one of Hall's most free spoken enemies.

TH. T. WIERMAN is still retained as letter-writer, and we fear will never get any higher in Hall's army.

Letter from Altoona.

ALTOONA, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Editor of Whig: You asked me to occasionally write a news-letter for your paper, from this place. This week, excepting the ringing of bells, and general jubilee over our recent victories, nothing has transpired worthy of notice. I will endeavor to collect some items, if items are to be had, for a letter next week. Nevertheless, in the absence of news, will you allow an old friend and acquaintance to give you a little advice as to how you should conduct your paper?

It is generally presumed that an editor wishes to make a living for himself and family, but if you continue on in your present course, I am afraid you will fail to do it. You may say that this is not the first paper you have edited. I know it. I remember well, that in the good old days of Whiggery, we worked shoulder to shoulder, for the success of our cause.

Then, as now, you edited a paper. Then, as now, you earnestly advocated the right, and without hesitation denounced the wrong. Then, as now, your paper said: "Down with corrupt measures and corrupt men." But, my good friend, remember that was *twenty years ago*—that times have sadly changed since then.—However much success I wish you, in your present fearless course, I would not like to insure you any. An editor in these days, to make his paper pay, must place it and himself in the market, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, or must quietly sell himself, body, soul and breeches, to some corrupt and ambitious demagogue.

He must then write Mr. Demagogue into office—must smooth over his failings, and hide his incompetency while in office.

If Mr. Demagogue has *lied* to, and deceived the People, the editor must do his best to explain to them, that it was all for their benefit.

If Demagogue has voted the hard earned taxes, wrung from the People, into his own, and other pockets, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the editor must explain to the People, that it will all be *returned to them* in some *marvelous way*, and that, at all events, A MILLION OF DOLLARS is not a *very* large sum when divided among all the tax-payers of the State.

I tell you, my friend, that this is the way to make a paper pay—this is the secret of the prosperity of some of your brethren. You can shorten your subscription list very rapidly by doing what is right, and you can lengthen it very amazingly, if you throw honesty and independence to the dogs. Always swim with the current, never attempt to direct it, or to go against it. This advice, my friend, if followed, will not be likely to obtain you a very enduring reward in the next world, but it will insure you a very comfortable place in this one, and this last seems to be what all are striving for.

Yours, D. R.

Ourself.

We have read with care the advice of our esteemed friend "D. R.," which we publish in another column. We are always pleased to receive the kind advice of any friend, and strive, at all times, to give it due consideration in making up our mind.

When we purchased the *Whig*, we were not altogether ignorant of the thorny path of an editor, or of the fate of those who, in these dark days, *dare* attempt to set up for the right against the corrupt politicians who now control public opinion. We consoled ourself that for more than twenty long years we had been enabled, by Providence, to bear up against the slander and vituperation of a party press. Now we rely upon the same Providence to smile upon us, and to blunt the thorns strewn in our path by those hired to destroy us in our present effort to support our family.

We will therefore stand straight up for the right, and boldly speak our sentiments, although we should, the next hour, fall a victim to the organized gang who already boast of our destruction, and the suppression of our paper. We need not say that we think we possess a little *nerve*. It will, we trust, be sufficient to all who know us, to say that *we will continue to pursue the right.*

We *will* let the people know who and what the persons are who seek office at their hands, COME WHAT MAY COME.

We would rather fall, even at the hands of these bad men, than to be seduced to walk in their slimy paths.

We scarcely know whether our friend "D. R." is himself strong enough to hold out against the fascinating allurements of sin and folly, as now carried on and practiced in and about Altoona and elsewhere. He, at least, suffers them to have great *effect* upon his mind. True, we cannot be too watchful of the dark clouds which hang over us. Let him remember that it is *his* duty, as well as ours, to do all in his power to avert the evil, and then to leave results with Him who rules all things.

Our friend's kind remarks about our subscription list is duly appreciated. It makes a remark from us on that subject necessary. The list of subscribers handed to us on the purchase of the establishment, was large, Of course, it contained, among others, the names of some whom it had puffed into office. These men, generally, on the enunciation of our motto, immediately deserted us—their sympathies and attachments being, not for "OUR COUNTRY," but for *self*. We had to travel a new path for friends and supporters. And now we are enabled to say that our expectations have more than been realized—many have come to our support and cheered us on in our path of duty, whom we least expected. More new names, we venture to say, for the encouragement of our friend, have been added to our list, than to the list of any other country newspaper in the State, during the same time. The corrupt politician boasts that he does not support us. *Well may he do so.* We do not want his support at his price, however much we may desire that our paper may be the means of leading him into the path of duty. We would rather send him a paper *gratis* than to accept his support on his terms. Indeed, we would rather do so, than to see him risking his limbs on a slippery morning running to borrow it at the Court House or elsewhere.

Who Talks "Nigger."

The "Democratic" press of the country is continually crying out, "Halloo, you, there, why don't you stop your Abolition gab?" Now, like the boy that was afraid to touch the "*Scotch Fiddle*," forgetting all the while that they had it at home, they turn from it with holy horror. The other day, Mr. "Democratic' Voorhees, of Indiana, got up out of a frightful dream about "Universal Emancipation," and with eyes sticking out like pot feet, sputtered, stuttered and blathered excessively upon a question entirely aside from the one properly engaging the attention of the House of Representatives. It had gone into Committee of the Whole upon the Post Office Appropriation Bill, when Voorhees, lashed by one of his old masters, an imaginary nigger driver, rushed into the subject, and was, by Mr. Washburne, of Ill., walloped out again in short order.

Decidedly Cool.

The coolest joke of the season is, in our opinion, Hugh A. Caldwell, Esq., asking us, in his last paper, as if to cover over his political hypocracy, whether "*the Whig will support the nomination, or does it mean to not support it.*"

What nomination, pray you? The Railroad nomination? or the nomination of the party upon which you are now bestowing "*the patronage*" of the offices you hold by Republican votes? If so, we answer no. We have no sympathy with the principles of the Breckinridge party, or with those who render it "*aid and comfort.*"

True, as Mr. Caldwell states, his "aid and comfort is not *very* much." The same might be said of *one* vote. But "*straws show which way the wind blows.*"

A Pirate Hung.

NATHANIEL GORDON, the convicted slave pirate, was executed at the New York Tombs, on Friday last.

The unfortunate man attempted to commit suicide the night before by smoking cigars which were saturated with strychnine. He made no speech.

Hall's Editor.

The *Standard* now *denies* voting for John C. Breckinridge in 1860. Will he be good enough to tell us who he did vote for at that election for the Presidency? If he does this, we will publish it in the *Whig*, and fully expect him to vote for Hall in 1864. He still, however, has not, in any way, denounced the aforesaid Breckinridge since or before he joined the rebel army, to our knowledge.

Frauds Upon the Government.

It is reported that frauds upon the Government in the articles of clothing and military horse trappings, have been discovered, amounting to over one million of dollars. The names of the parties have not yet been made public, but it is indicated that they are from New York and Pennsylvania.

Nashville Occupied by Gen. Buell

We learn by a special despatch of the 24th inst., from Cairo, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, that the latest intelligence from the Cumberland is, that General Buell's forces occupy Nashville; that Gov. Harris has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction has occurred among the people.

The Panic at Nashville.

The Nashville papers advise undermining some of the bluffs on the Cumberland and blowing them into the river or the approach of our gunboats, either to destroy them or obstruct the channel.

☞ The members of the Legislature seem to have enjoyed themselves very much on their recent trip to Philadelphia, celebrating the 22d.

They were cordially welcomed in "Old Independence Hall, by Mr. Theodore Cuyler, President of Select Council.

The Tonnage Tax.

A bill has recently been introduced into the Legislature, to restore the tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, which was commuted last winter. We hope the bill will become a law before the close of the present session. At the present time, when we are likely to become emphatically a tax ridden people, and when the poor man is even taxed heavily for his two great luxuries, tea and coffee, it is certainly right that such wealthy corporations as the Pennsylvania Rail Road company should be compelled to bear their share of the burthen of supporting the Government.

Our readers will recollect, that this was one of the very few country newspapers, which opposed the repeal of the tonnage tax by the Legislature last winter. For doing so, we encountered not a little censure from open enemies and pretended friends. We were accused with opposing the best interests of our county and State and with being actuated by unreasonable prejudice against the company. We felt confident at the time, however, that those who honestly advocated the measure as wise and judicious would soon get their eyes open. And this has been the case, for just now, many who were the staunchest advocates of 'Repeal' are now the loudest in urging the restoration of the tax.

What benefits have the people of Pennsylvania derived from the commutation of the tonnage tax? Has the company since then discriminated in favor of way freight?

Has the weight of freight been perceptibly reduced, or has it not rather been increased,? have not many of those engaged in exporting Eastward, articles from this county, encountered frequently, annoying and embarrassing delays in forwarding their articles or merchandise over the road?

All these questions we confidently answer in the affirmative. The great or rather the only object of the company, seems to be to make money, without taking the trouble of pausing to consider whether its policy is benefitting or injuring the communities through which its road passes. In this it is but actuated by a spirit, common to all mammoth corporations. They have, as Sir Edward Coke gravely informs us, no souls, and have therefore, no interests or sympathies in common with the great mass of the community. In them is more thoroughly illustrated than elsewhere, 'the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,' that contempt of public censure; that spirit of tyranny and oppression, which immense wealth alone can give.

It is an extraordinary thing, to see a corporation, the special pet and favorite of the people of Pennsylvania. But in saying this, we go too far. It has never been a favorite with the citizens, the tax payers of this State. But its money made it a pet and favorite with a majority of the members of the Legislature last winter.

Or at least this is the universal impression at the present time, among the 'sovereigns.' The charge of having resorted to bribery and corruption in procuring the passage of 'Repeal' law last winter, has been openly made against the company, in both branches of the Legislature, during the present session, and the House has appointed a committee to investigate the matter. What the result of investigation will be, it is at present impossible to say. It may be that those who had the matter in charge last winter, succeeded in covering their tracks so effectually as to destroy all vestiges of their trail; but even if the investigation should prove an absolute failure, the people will still believe that there was something rotten in this kingdom of Denmark,' when the 'Repeal' law was passed.

But be this as it may, we maintain that at this time when taxation is the order of the day, it is unjust that the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company should be released from bearing its share of the burden. It is certainly better able to do so, than the hard fisted mechanic and the honest and industrious farmer. While the people have been generally seriously injured in their business by the war, the Rail Road Company has made money out of it. It has increased to an extraordinary amount the freight and number of pasengers transported over the road, and this is likely to continue until peace shall have been proclaimed. It is an old saying 'that those who dance shall pay the piper,' and on the same principle, we think that such institutions as the Pennsylvania Rail Road company, which are making money out of the war, should be compelled to bear their share of the expense of carrying it on.

The tonnage tax if restored would amount to a very large sum annually. The company bound itself to pay it, by the obligations of a solenm contract, when it accepted its charter from the State, and succeeded only in releasing itself from its payment, by poisoning the fountain of Legislation in this State. Equity and justice demand, that a law, the passage of which, was procured by some means, should be forthwith repealed, and the original contract enforced. We have some opportunity of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of Cambria on this subject and we know they are almost unanimously in favor of the restoration of the tax.—*Ebensburg Dem. and Sent.*

From Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.

THE INAUGURATION OF JEFF DAVIS.

Official Rebel Announcement of the Fall of Nashville.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

The Old Point boat which left Fortress Monroe yesterday arrived here this morning. She brings fourteen United States officers who were released by the rebels, including Col. Wood of the New York 14th regiment, who was wounded at Bull Run; Col. Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts, taken at Ball's Bluff; Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, and Capt. Keffer of Baker's regiment.

Col. Wood was on parole, and had the liberty to move about the city of Richmond previous to leaving. He was present, out of curiosity at the inauguration of Jeff. Davis, on the 22d inst. and says that no enthusiasm whatever marked the occasion. Hardly a cheer could be raised during the ceremonies.

Col Lee, of the 20 Massachusetts regiment, says that before leaving, on Saturday evening, he was taken aside by a distinguished officer of the rebel government, who privately assured him that official despatches had just been received of the fall of Nashville. The Adelaide, from Baltimore, did not arrive until ten o'clock last night. The Geogiana came in at the usual time this morning. Both return to Baltimore to-night.

The Adelaide brought down the balance of the Sixth Wisconsin regiment, and conveyed them to Newport News this morning.

Gen. Wool with Col. Cannon and Maj. Jones, of his staff, went with the steamer Rancocas this morning, under a flag of truce to meet, by appointment, Gen. Howell Cobb off Craney Island for the purpose of opening negotiations for a general exchange of prisoners.

The Rancocas became disabled, however, after proceeding some distance and having put back, the Baltimore steamer Adelaide, was taken for a substitute. The Adelaide was not met by the William Seldon, and Gen. Wool having stepped on board the latter a consultation of about an hour in length took place between the Generals. The result of the interview was not known.

The Hoboken with the submarine cable to be laid across the bay did not leave until about half-past two o'clock this afternoon. A connection having been made between the cable and land wire as its terminus on the beach above the fort, constant communication is had between the Hoboken and Gen. Wool's headquarters. Everything was progressing satisfactory up to one o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. Heiss telegraphed that he had proceeded about five miles out. There is no doubt about the line being successfully laid and if the weather is favorable will be open tomorrow forenoon.

The George Washington left at half-past nine o'clock this morneng for James river, to receive about three hundred and ninety released Union prisoners. She has just now (five o'clock,) returned.

The released prisoners go to Baltimore to-night. Among them are Cols Coggswell, Lee and Wood, Major Revere, Capt. Keffer, Lieutenant Harris and about a dozen other officers.

Also the crews of the schooner Oeilla, captured in the Gulf of Mexico on the 1st of November, and brig Elsinore.

The largest number of prisoners belong to the first California and Tamany regiments, a large proportion were captured at Ball's Bluff.

There are now no Union prisoners remaining at Richmond.

The prisoners left Richmond last night, but the boat ran aground and did not reach the rendezvous till about three o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Grant's Official Report of the Battle of Fort Donaldson--His Congratulatory Orders to his Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
FORT DONALDSON, Feb, 16, 1862.

Gen. G. W. Collum, Chief of Staff, Department of Missouri;

SIR: I am pleased to announce to you the unconditional surrender this morning of Fort Donelson with twelve to fifteen thousand prisoners, at least forty pieces of artillery and a large amount of stores horses, mules, and other public property.

I left Fort Henry on the 12th inst., with a force of about fifteen thousand men divided into two divisions, under command of Gen. McClernand and Gen. Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water the day before, conveyed by a gunboat, or rather started one day later than one of the gun boats and with instructions not to pass The troops made the march in good order, the lead of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock M.

At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in. The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboats and reinforcements sent by water, no no attack was made, but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works with skirmishing all day.

The evening of the 13th, the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by flag officer Foote upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and bid fair to result favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unluckey shots disabled two of the gunboats so that they were carried back by the current.

The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot houses and other parts of the vessels. *After these mishaps, I concluded to make the envestment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible, and partially fortify and make repairs to the gunboats.* This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. J. A. McClernand, with a portion of the force under Gen. L. Wallace. The enemy were repelled after a closely contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was heavy.

The officers, and particularly field officers suffered out of proportion. I have not the means yet of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall far short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing.

Of the latter, I understand, through Gen. Buckner, about 200 were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately shipped off and not left for recapture. About the close of this action the ammunition in the cartridge boxes gave out, *which, with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing the enemy did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left—enemy's right*—with the division under Gen. C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory.

The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their entrenchments.

An attack was ordered from the other flanks after the charge by Gen. Smith, which was made by the divisions under Gens. McClernand and Wallace, *which, notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made, and the enemy further repulsed.* At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their labors at an early hour in the morning.

This morning at an early hour, General S. B. Buckner, under a flag of truce, proposed an armistice, &c. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanying.

I cannot mention individuals who especially distinguished themselves, but will leave that to division and brigade officers, whose report will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, however—Generals McClernand, Smith and Wallace—I must do the justice to say that each of them were with their commands in the midst of danger, and were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves.

At the time the attack was made on Gen. McClernand's command I was absent having received a note from Flag officer Foote requesting me to go and see him, he being unable to call.

My personal Staff, Col. J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff, Col. J.. Reggin, Jr., Vol., and Capt- J. A. Rawlings, A. A- General, Capts. C. B. Logan and W. S. Hillyer, Aids, and L. T. Col. V. B. McPherson, Chief Engineer, all are deserving of personal mention for their gallantry and service.

For full details and reports of Engineers, Medical Directors and Commanders of Brigades and Divisions to follow.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General.

☞ All our laws would seem to be bagkrupt laws; they are *broken* every day.

☞ All that some [illegible] hen need to inflame their he[illegible].

☞ Why i[illegible] chronology?—B[illegible] on be

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

☞ Going up—the times.

☞ Plenty—Hall's *promises*.

☞ Busy building boats—Sam'l Sharra.

☞ Looking new and complete—Chimney Rock Furnace.

☞ Scarce in town—houses to rent.

☞ Don't "understand" what he writes—the *Tribune*.

☞ Fonder of *signs* than *realities*—the *Standard*.

☞ Hon. S. S. Blair, Thaddeus Stevens, Col. S. S. Wharton, and T. Banks, Esq., have our thanks for public documents.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—Our Borough election, on Friday last, passed off very quietly, and the vote polled was unusually small. The following officers were elected:

East Ward—Judge, James Cromwell.
Inspectors, Jas. H. Cramer, Louis H. Williams.

West Ward—Judge, Thos. McFarlane.
Inspectors, J. Brown Wingate, George Port.

Borough at Large—School Directors, S. S. Barr, Samuel Calvin.
Town Council, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge, Joseph Reed.
Assessor, George B. Bowers.
Auditors, Jos. H. Blackburn, J. D Leet.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.

GAYSPORT BOROUGH elected the following officers on last Friday:

Judge—Richard B. Miller.
Inspectors—Wm. M Charlten, William Douglass.
Assessor—Thomas B. Lewis.
Justice of the Peace—Samuel Smith.
Constable—Peter Boyle.
Town Council—Wm. Kellerman, Thos. Burchnell, Thos. W Hurd.
School Directors—Wm. Douglas, Geo. W. Patterson.
Auditor—Jos. C. Barr.
Burgess—Samuel Smith.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The following is a list of money sent to this place by Company A., 84th Regt., P. V., on which the Express Company made the excessive charge of 75 cents on each package:

Capt R L Horrell, $213; Lieut J Derno, $250; Lieut Chas Reem, $100; James Shannon, $70; Solomon Maughmer, $20; Eli McIntyre, $30; Thos Ravenhill, $30; J Widensall, $30; S Piper, $40; William Salyards, $25; T Clark, $25; Simon B Barr, $40; Job Miller, $30; J Lewis, $35; John Miller, $35; Wm & G Dougherty, $60; J Murray, $18; M McCullough, $30; Jos Galloway, $30; Wm Zimmerman, $30; Jos Delchunt, $40; Wm Ballers, $25; Jos Weyant, $30; Geo Spade, $5; Ed Thompson, $40; Thos Thompson, $40; John Walter, $30; John Zimmerman, $35; Thomas McDonald, $40; John and David Lane, $35; Wm Dannals, $30; Henry Bunker, $40; Samuel Burk, $30; Paul Lang, $35; Michael Fry, $30; John H Weisel, $40; Asabel Walker, $40; Morris Walker, $45; Wm A Davis, $30; Wm H Miller, $15; J D Mock, $30; Thos Garretson, $30; J T James, $30; Geo Wigherman, $30; Chas Young, $30: E J Keogh, $20; N H Davis, $40; J B Smith, $45; Wm Harbaugh, $40; Wm A Peterson, $40; J Harbaugh, $40; J H Hemler, $40; John & Emanuel Wear, $81; Wm Lowe, $45; John Wighaman, $10; Thompson T Piper, $40; Frank Henry, $55; D H Benton, $30; J A Knipple, $30; Josiah Fether, $25; Wm Lambright, $90; Jas Newberry, $20; Samuel Barr, $10; David Barr, $27; Fred Berminger, $40; J M Cruse, $30; Jos Ickes, $30. Total, $2,894.

Colored Sabbath School Exhibition.

The Bethel Sabbath School of this place will hold an exhibition in the town Hall on the evening of the 3d of March next, for the benefit of their Preacher.

Pro[illegible] persons have tickets for sale [illegible] the citizens between [illegible] of the exhibition. [illegible]ercises to commence at 10 [illegible]

Death of the President's Son.

Willie Lincoln, son of the President, died at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, of Typhoid fever at the White House

He was the darling of the household, he died at the age of twelve. While the nation rejoices over a series of victories, Willie's father and mother mourn over their cherished boy.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 28, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl,	$5,25
Superfine,	4,75
WHEAT—per bushel,	$1,15
RYE—per bushel,	50
CORN—per bushel,	47
OATS—per bushel,	31
BARLEY—per bushel,	50
CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs.,	$1,00
POTATOES—per bushel,	60
BUTTER—per pound,	15
EGGS—per dozen,	12
HAY—per ton,	9 00
CLOVERSEED—per bushel,	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel,	1 25
FLAX SEED—per bushel,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1862.

Flour—Superfine, per bbl.,	$5.37½
Extra Family,	5,75 @6,00
Rye Flour,	3.25
Corn Meal,	3.00
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.33 @1,35
Rye—Penn'a,	73
Corn,	55½@57
Oats,	38 @39
Coffee—Rio,	18½@21
Mess Pork,	$13.50
Lard,	8¼
Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.12½@4.25
Whisky,	25½@26

MARRIED.

At Bell's Mills, Pa., on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Young, Mr. JAMES A. QUINN, of Tyrone, and Miss ANNIE M. VANSCOYOC, of Camp Spring, Blair Co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of his father, in Juniata township, Mr. JOS. H. YINGLING, aged 23 years and 18 days.

In Gaysport, on the 25th inst., Miss AMY ROLLIN, of consumption.

Orphans's Court Sale.

BY authority of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Huston township, Blair county, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

About Seventy-five Acres of Land belonging to the estate of John Ditch, late of said township, deceased, adjoining on the north lands of Henry Ditch, on the west, lands of D. Good & Co., on the south, lands of Abraham Ditch, and on the east, other lands of said decedent. One-half of said tract is well timbered, the other half the best limestone land, cleared, and in good state of cultivation. The said land is on Clover Creek, about five miles from Williamsburg, in Blair county, on the road from Williamsburg to Woodberry.

TERMS: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

DAVID AURANDT,
Administrator of John Ditch, dec'd.
February 28, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Bread and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

The Infallible Corn Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excrescence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb, 28, 1862–3 mo.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment,

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb, 28, 1862–3 mo.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS of the Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Amount of property insured Jan. 1, 1861,		$350,960 50
Amount of property insured during year,		85,517 00
		$436,457 50
Deduct pold. expired during year,	$53,630 00	
Deduct pold. surrendered during year,	150 00	
		$53,780 00
Amount insured Jan. 1, 1862,		$382,677 50
Amount Premium Notes in force Jan. 1, 1861,		$37,838 08
Amount Premium Notes received during year,		9,377 05
		$47,215 13
Deduct notes expired during year,	$5,946 00	
Deduct notes surreadered during year,	15 00	
		5,961 00
Am't notes in force Jan. 1, 1862,		$41,254 13

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last statement,		$4,349 88
Am't received during year for Insurance,		468 94
A'mt received during year on assesment No. 5,	$234,58	
Less 8 per ct. for collection,	18,78	
		215 80
Interest on money loaned,		50 28
		$5,084 90

EXPENSES.

Postage, Stationary, and Express Charges,	$7 68	
Sec'ys fees and compensation,	60 00	
Directors $8each for services,	72 00	
R M Lemons loss by fire, Hollidaysburg,	1500 00	
Caleb Guyer's loss by fire, Tyrone,	300 00	
Altoona Tribune, advertising,	5 00	
Johnstown " "	5 00	
Hollidaysburg Standard,	10 00	
		$1,957 13
		$3,127 77

ASSETS OF COMPANY.

Amount Premium Notes,		$41,254 13
" Property belonging to Company,	150 00	
" Balance as above,	3,127 77	
		$44,531 90

Jan. 21, 1862.] JNO. DEAN. Sec'y.

Now to wit, this 20th day of Jan., 1862, this account audited and approved.

Wm. M. Lloyd, }
Joseph Smith, } Ex.Com.
J. R. Patton, }

At a meeting of the members of the company, on the first Monday of Jan., 1862, the following named persons were elected to serve as Directors for the Year 1862:—

Thad. Banks, Jas. D. Rea, J. R. Patton, Jos. Smith, R. A. McMurtrie, Jno. P. Jones, Wm. M Lloyd, Wm. Jack, Jno. Dean.

At a meeting of the above Directors, on the third monday of Jan., the following persons were elected officers for the year 1862:—Thad Banks, Pres.; R. A. McMurtrie, vice Pres.; Wm. Jack, Treas.; Jno. Dean, Sec.; Jos. Smith, J. R. Patton and Wm. M. Lloyd, Executive Committee. Also, it appearing to the Board that J. P. Jones, Director, would be unable to attend to the duties of his office, it was declared vacant, and David K. Ramey was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

Extract from Minutes, &c
Feb. 28, 1862–3t. JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

TRIENNIAL APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Triennial Appeals in and for the County of Blair, will be held by the undersigned Commissioners of said county, in the several townships and Boroughs, as follows, to wit:

For Frankstown Township, on Monday March 17th, at the house of Harmon B. Kephart, in Frankstown.

For Catharine township, on Tuesday, March 18th, at the house of James M. Kinkead, Yellow Springs;

For Woodberry township, on Wednesday, March 19th, at the house of Robert W. Martin, Williamsburg.

For Huston township, on Thursday, March 20th, at the Clapper School House.

For North Woodberry township and Martinsburg borough, on Friday, March 21st, at the house of James Shoemaker, Martinsburg.

For Taylor township, on Saturday, March 22d, at Spang's School House.

For Freedom township, on Monday, March 24th, at the house of John B Kephart, East Freedom.

For Greenfield township, on Tuesday, March 25th, at the house of Paul Mauk, Claysburg.

For Blair township, on Wednesday, March 26th, at the house of Landon Reeve, Newry.

For Juniata township, on Thursday, March 27th, at the house of James Stevens.

For Allegheny township, on Friday, March 28th, at the house of William Vaughn, Duncansville.

For Hollidaysburg Borough, on Monday, April 7th, at the Commissioners' Office, Hollidaysburg.

For Gaysport Borough, on Tuesday, April 8th, at the house of Wm Kellerman, Gaysport.

For Logan township, on Wednesday, April 9th, at "The White Hall."

For the borough of Altoona, on Thursday, April 10th, at the Logan House.

For Tyrone borough, on Tuesday, April 15th, at the "National Hotel."

For Snyder township, on Wednesday, April 16th, at the same place.

For Tyrone township, on Thursday, April 17th, at the store of D P Tussey, Esq.

For Antes township, on Friday, April 18th, at Bell's School House.

The appeals will be held between the hours of 9 a m and 3 p m, and every taxable, who may consider himself aggrieved by the Triennial Assessment, for the year 1862, is hereby notified to be in attendance at his proper township or borough, where his complaint will be heard by the Board of Appeal The principal Assessor in each township will please attend at his proper Township or Borough, to give information to, and prevent imposition upon the Board of Appeal.

GEORGE L COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAMES M. KINKEAD,
Attest: Commissioners.
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk. 1–19

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for rent on the east end of Blair street, Hollidaysburg. Inquire of Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28. THE EDITOR.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.–tf

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nurvous Debility, Loss of Memory, premature Decay, &c., &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Eqs., Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

H. FETTINGER'S

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.–6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

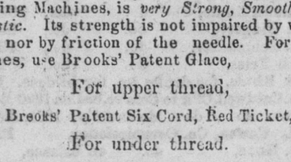
BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!

FRESH LAGER ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]



TEETH---TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER.
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.
[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

CRITTENDEN'S

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessens are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jan. 24, 1862:tf. Principal

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a *Moustache*, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.
January 24, 1862—2m.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61–6m

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co. Penna.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.
J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKE

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook: the *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Ejy*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tellow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St, New York.
Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861–tf.

POETRY.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone record the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder—
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle,

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor.

From the Presbyterian Banner.

ETERNITY.

Eternity! thou fathomless!
What image shall I use
To picture thee? thee to express,
What figure shall I use?

Thou art a line without an end;
A sea without a bound;
A circle which doth ever tend
Its ceaseless, tireless round

All time is but thy centre spot;
Around, thy vast expanse,
Enclosing all things, stretcheth out—
Boundless circumference.

My soul! art thou a traveler
Unto this dread unknown?
O then, be wise, in time prepare,
Nor venture there alone.

Seek thou the high and lofty One;
Make him, through Christ, thy friend;
Then enter thou, when time is done,
Life that shall never end.

THE FARMER.

How to Grow Gooseberries.

Many cultivators suffer from insects and mildew so badly, they have about given up the attempt to raise this very agreeable fruit

We suspect that a barren soil, stunting the growth of the plant, is, in many cases the cause of the blight complained of.

Another cause is the sudden alterations of temperature that occur almost every summer. It is a mistaken notion that because the gooseberry is often found wild in poor soils, it therefore needs no manure.

With the writer the treatment which ensures the best results is as follows: Give the plants a dressing of manure in the fall, packing it in around the roots in Spring. Keep the ground clean and open until about the middle of May or first of June. Then, spread under the branches a layer of straw five or six inches thick, letting it extend over the ground as far as the roots penetrate. This mulching should remain on the ground until the first of September, when it should be removed and the soil worked clean. The design of this midsummer dressing is to prevent any check in the growth of wood or fruit, and to keep the air about the bushes uniformly moist and cool. In this simple way, we manage to get good crops, as often as five years out of seven. Persons near the seaside might use sea weed or salt hay for a mulch. Tanners' bark is often used with success.

Kind Treatment of Animals Profitable.

The horse serves us with a superior ability and a better will, if treated kindly.

On the same condition, the sheep gives us a better fleece; the ox, more efficient labor, and the swine a better carcass.

The cow, that is dealt gently with and made contented with her lot, gives us not only more milk, but of a richer quality, than if ill treated, and made miserable.

All animals make a better return, if cared for considerately. "The merciful man merciful to his beast." He would be so if there was no reward. We owe it to the animals, which are put into our power; we owe it to ourselves; and we owe it to God, who has given us power over them, to make the brief space we intend for them, free from all unnecessary suffering.

The Tap Root.

"William." As to whether you should cut it off, will depend upon circumstances. "When Nature," observes a writer, "puts, a tap-root at the bottom of a tree, or a tail on the other end of a pig, she does it for some good purpose, and neither of them should be cut off without a valid reason."

As to the pig, we won't debate, but as to trees, we know there are good reasons, at times, for amputating the tap-root. In seedlings standing in nursery rows. the central roots shoot down strong and deep, and must be cut off early, if we ever expect to transplant the trees. It is so with the Oak in a remarkable degree. Cut off the tap root when the tree is small, and a new set of horizontal roots will be formed with many forks and numberless small roots and spongioles. And then, the transplanting will be easy, and living quite a sure matter.

Manure.

A garden can hardly have too much: it should be finely divided and intimately mixed with the soil. For fruit trees, leaves in sawdust saturated with urine, is an excellent application. For the garden rich composts of all kinds, particularly night soil, hen dung, ect., with fine stall manure and muck, are excellent.

Grape Vines.

Prune at once, if not done in the Fall.

To Remove Clinkers from Stoves.

Some kinds of coal, says the *Scientific American*,, are liable to form clinkers, which adhere to the fire brick lining of the stoves, greats and furnaces, and become a source of great annoyance, as they cannot be removed by usual means without burning the fire brick. Persons who are thus annoyed will be glad to know that by putting a few oyster shells in the fire, close to the clinkers, the latter will become so loose as to be readily removed without breaking the lining.

Training the Currant.

D. S. Yes, it can be trained, and to good advantage. You may let it grow up into a scrubby bush, with a dozen stems from the ground; but in that case, you must make a desperate effort every other Spring, and cut out the old wood. It is preferable to make a miniature tree of each plant, and trim and shape it like a handsome pear tree. Or if you want variety, you may train it on a frame or trellis, spreading out, and about three feet high. By the last two methods, you will get a larger and handsomer fruit.

VARIETY.

☞While the Union Government is dealing with such remarkable leniency towards the rebel scoundrels who seek its destruction, it seems surprising that the Rebels are not required or expected to exhibit a like spirit toward Union men where Rebeldom has sway. On the 1st of Nov. last, as appears by a correspondence found in General Zollicoffor's camp, after the late battle, Col. Wood, a commander of the rebel troops at Knoxville, Tennessee, after a correspondence with Zollicoffer of the same purport, wrote to the Rebel Attorney General Benjamin, as follows:

"I do not believe that the Unionists are in the least reconciled to the (Rebel) Government, but on the contrary, are as hostile to it as the people of Ohio, and will be ready to take up arms as soon as they be lieve that Lincoln's forces are near enough to sustain them."

On the 25th of November, the Rebel Attorney General, Benjamin, replied as follows to Colonel Wood:

"Your report of the 20th inst. is received, I now proceed to give you the desired insructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you among the traitors of East Tennessee:

"First. All such as can be identified as having been engaged in bridge burning are to be tried summarily, by drum-head court-martial, and if found guilty, executed on the spot, by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridges.

"Second. All such as have not been so engaged are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the Government for prisoners of war.

"Whenever you can discover that arms are concealed by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance The time for such measures is past. They are to be held prisoners of war, and held in jail to the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms are alone to be treated with leniency.

"Your vigilant execution of these orders is urgently desired by the Government.

Now why in the name of Heaven, should we hesitate to hang vagabond picket-slayers, or other guerrila murderers—even to confiscate Rebel slave property—when they deal thus fiendishly with the friends of the Union among them—merely because they will not become traitors.

☞At the Thanksgiving dinner of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, on the banks of the Potomac, the following toast was offered:—"The turkeys who died in a good cause for to day—we follow them with tears to their graves. May their off springs inherit the tender feelings that have subisted between them and us."

☞A clergyman, in presenting a revolver to a volunteer, said: "If you get into a tight place, and have to use it, ask God's blessing, if you have time, but be sure and not let the enemy get a start of you. You can say amen after you shoot."

☞Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows are the only pieces of second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.

☞Some slanderous old batchelor says it is "much joy" when you first get married, but it is more *jawy* after a year or so.

☞"I must strive," said a good woman, "against peevishness while I am young, or else what will become of me when I am old?"

☞We are never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless we have it from her own mouth.

☞It is said that a Jew declined to purchase iron because it happened to be *pig* iron.

☞"Well, Jem, what is a commentator?" "Why, I suppose it is the commonest of all taters."

☞To ascertain whether a woman is passionate or not, take a muddy dog into her parlor or bed-room.

☞A Sharp tongue is the only edge-tool that grows keener by constant use.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Blair county, Pa., from the 8th day of January, A. D. 1861, up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862.

DR.

The Treasurer, John McKeage, Esq., charges himself with the following amounts, to wit:

To cash received from John Lingafelt, late Treasurer,		$2,873 51
To cash received from Collectors—		
T. Davis, Gaysport boro,	1854	10 00
John Anderson, Logan tp.	1857	1 06
Jacob Dell, Catharine,	1858	48
Jas. McPherson, Antes tp,	1859	603 70
Jacob Good, Altoona boro,	"	40 00
Abraham Robinson, Blair tp	"	68 44
Kurtz Cauffman, Frankstown,	"	47 43
Michael Wike, Huston,	"	65 00
Wm. Stokes, Tyrone boro,	"	50 00
Alex. Rutledge, Woodberry,	"	317 10
Joseph K. Ely, Altoona,	1860	235 43
Peter H. Wilt, Allegheny,	"	91 00
Cyrus Mateer, Catharine,	"	155 54
John B. Kephart, Freedom,	"	61 22
Samuel Dodson, Greenfield,	"	40 00
H. L. Patterson, Gaysport,	"	119 80
James Coleman, Logan,	"	616 00
A. S. Morrow, Martinsburg,	"	70 95
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	"	603 89
James S. Plummer, Snyder,	"	329 57
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	"	267 07
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp,	"	85 00
Peter Emigh, Blair,	"	121 10
Jacob Hoover, Huston,	"	143 11
Geo W. Russ, Hollidaysburg,	"	475 62
Robt. Alexander, Woodberry,	"	61 35
Albert Wilson, Frankstown,	"	631 00
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom,	1861	60 00
John Lowe, Gaysport,	"	94 31
Michael Reffner, Juniata,	"	126 00
Wm. Robison, Logan,	"	266 02
Adam Fouse, Huston,	"	527 53
Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg,	"	150 00
Benj. F. Roller, Woodberry,	"	1045 00
John H. Stifler, Allegheny,	"	300 00
James McPherson, Antis,	"	480 00
Jos. B. Hileman, Altoona,	"	900 00
Thos. Buchanan, Blair	"	100 00
Fred Hyle, Catharine,	"	287 00
Jos. Stifler, Frankstown,	"	315 00
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	"	360 00
John H Haffley, Martinsburg,	"	45 00
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	"	345 00
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	"	475 00
Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp,	"	847 00
William Ekin, Snyder,	"	300 00
James H Gailer, Tyrone bor,	"	100 00
Michael Black, on Loan,		200 00
Dr. A. Johnston, do,		2000 00
George L. Cowen, do,		210 00
John Louden, do,		960 00
Peter Cyphers, do,		185 00
James Fry, do,		343 92
Caleb Guyer, do,		1000 00
Matilda Shoemaker, do,		300 00
Valentine Plemple, do,		100 00
Peter H. Wilt, Esq., do,		60 00
Adam Burget, do,		100 00
Henry Plemple, do,		125 00
Charles Kean, do,		150 00
Cash from sale of old Furniture from out of offices,		5 50
Cash,		2 50
		$21,075 37
To balance due Blair county, in hands of Treasurer,		$2,403 61

CR.

The Treasurer, John McKeage, Esq., asks credit for the following disbursements, to wit:

By amount paid—			
Grand and Traverse Jurors,			1421 21
Directors of the Poor,			3174 83
Friese & Gingery, on bridge contract,			2048 00
Val. Plemple,	do.	do.,	868 00
Jonathan Rhule,	do.	do.,	1957 44
John Gingery,	do.	do.,	600 00
S. R. Schmucker,	do.	do.,	180 00
Jacob Fries,	do.	do.,	50 00
D. S. Rhule, for drafts &c. for bridges,			16 00
H. A. Caldwell, Cl'k to Com're, bal. on 1860			247 56
Do do do do on sal'y, 1861,			253 69
G. L. Cowen, Co. Commissioner,			125 00
Geo. Koon,	do.	on balance,	8 00
Do	do.		152 00
E M Jones,	do.	on daily pay,	122 00
do	do.	sup. vault & bridg	73 00
James Funk, Sheriff, on account,			1100 00
Joseph Baldrige, bal. on ac't for 1860,			104 52
Western Penitentiary,			203 25
On Fox and Wild Cat scalps,			194 70
Road and Bridge Views,			139 48
Elections,			550 93
Assessors,			291 25
Criminal prosecutions,			425 58
Coroner's Inquests,			92 17
Constables,			238 05
Gas bills for 1861,			37 73
Shoenthal & Bro, clothing for prisoners in jail			40 60
O. A. Traugh, Printing,			54 50
McCrum & Dern, " and blank books,			33 75
John Penn Jones, "			105 00
Geo. Raymond,			30 00
A M Lloyd, Auditer,			10 00
R M Messimer, "			10 00
Jos R Hewitt, "			11 50
Samuel Hoover, Clerk to Auditors,			14 00
C G Perry, blank books and stationery,			34 12
Lloyd & Henry, coal for Court House and Jail,			235 92
W H Hortzman & Sons, flag and rope,			64 24
A F Osterloh, hardware,			10 87
B G Eaton, hanging paper, &c.,			33 28
Jno C West, copy of "Purdon's Digest,"			5 50
Do blank books,			2 75
John Morrow, pine wood and knots,			8 00
L H. Williams, Auditing account of Prothonotary and Recorder,			39 00
Jacob Bollinger, painting &c. at Court House,			110 16
B L Hewit, District Attorney fees,			1 20 00
David K. Ramey, repairs to Court House and Jail,			154 37
John Campbell, interest on loan,			60 00
Michael Black, " "			30 00
Dr A Johnston, " "			120 00
Jacob Barnhart, " "			25 78
James Louden, " "			24 00
Wm Louden, " "			40 00
John Louden, interest and bond,			1000 00
Isaac Crawferd, on bond,			300 00
John Lingafelt, exp. on unseated lands,			7 32
Do merchandise for use of Jail,			62 76
Benj Thomas, cleaning Sheriff's office,			4 00
James Williamson, cost on Licenses,			11 58
G W Stewart, gas fixtures for vault, &c,			14 28
Redemption money, unseated lands,			30 67
Costs Com. vs Keys & Hamilton,			26 02
W R Maxwell, whitewashing bridge at Tyrone,			11 00
Dr J G Happersett, medical attendance at jail,			4 00
Dr J T Christy, examination of Lucy Robison,			5 00
Post mortem examinations,			10 00
W H Lane, whitewashing bridge at Hollidaysburg and Gaysport,			12 00
Martin & Newberry, painting and lettering same,			15 00
Hon S Dean, on ac't salary Relief Board,			18 00
Hon A Moses, " "			24 00
George Hook, wood for jail,			10 00
Levi Groves, chips "			4 00
A L Holliday, large record book,			9 00
Johnston & Gibbs, horse hire,			15 00
McLanahan & Stone, bal. on castings,			17 32
A S Landis, Judg't on att. ex. No. 3, vs. Blair Co. Garnishee Jon. Rhule,			95 21
John Dippner, work at jail,			17 25
Adam Lingafelter, whitewashing bridge at Claysburg,			4 00
George Weaver, logs and hauling for Claysburg bridge,			5 00
James Cromwell, hauling,			2 25
Chas. Kean, furuitura for Com. office,			7 50
James M. Hewit, merchandise for jail,			25 54
Expenses burying child of Lucy Robison,			5 00
Henry B Martin, hauling,			15 00
A Filler, whitewashing Blair tp bridge,			6 00
R R Hamilton, Judicial District Return Judge,			7 00
W R Plummer, costs refunded, county judgments,			7 04
Pames Funk, bill of costs,			37 09
R R Rorabacher, wood, ice. &c., for Court House,			20 85
R R Korabacher, salary as Court Crier,			22 50
Depreciated currency,			32 50
Treasurer's per centage on $39,159 74,			587 39
Balance due county in hands of Treasurer,			2403 61
			$21,075 37

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we have examined the Drafts of the County Commissioners of the county aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same, up to and including the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, and have settled and adjusted the account of John McKeage, Esq., Treasurer, with the said county of Blair, and we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer, of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Three Dollars and Sixty One Cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [SEAL.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]
ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY, SS.

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John McKeage, Treasurer of Blair county, and the county with him, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused our seal of office to be affixed, at Hollidaysburg, the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

{L. S.}
GEO. L. COWEN,
GEO. KOON,
JAS. M KINKEAD.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer of Blair County, in acccount with said County for Relief Tax.

DR.

To cash received from—		
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom tp.	1861,	43 03
John Lowe, Gaysport,		35 00
Michael Reffner, Juniata,		4 00
William Robinson, Logan,		51 50
Adam Fouse, Huston,		27 35
James Williamson, Hollidaysburg.		60 00
B F Roller, Woodberry,		322 13
John H Stifler, Allegheny,		321 01
James McPherson, Antes,		226 00
Thomas B Buchanan, Blair,		49 02
Frederick Hyle, Catharine,		25 18
Joseph H Stifler, Frankstown,		392 89
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,		100 00
James S Haffley, Martinsburg,		27 00
Isaac Burget, N. Woodberry,		71 00
S R Shiffler, Taylor,		133 05
Alex Dysart, Tyrone tp,		165 00
James H Gailer, Tyrone borough,		50 00
Balance due Treasurer,		448 32
		$2,545 48

CR.

By cash paid on order to—			
John McClure,	42 00	S Gibson,	1 50
Alex Knox,	81 80	John Lucas,	1 00
Dr C Irvine,	10 00	J Bottomfield,	2 00
Ed. McGraw,	5 00	John Hetrick,	1 50
Watson, Dennis-		christian Sparr,	2 18
ton & co.	35 00	J M cooper,	20 "
R R Bryan,	25 00	R W christy,	5 76
Jesse Moyers,	1 00	A Reeder,	29 17
Samuel Sparr,	5 00	Jacob Berry,	12 32
Jos. M'Namara,	50	c nicodemus,	17 52
Kephart Harmon,	2 "	Geo. Smith,	1 25
Wm Guchal,	1 "	David B Rice,	23 28
John Roeloff,	5 "	R R Hamilton,	5 50
Joseph Irvine,	50 "	H & F M'Intosh,	89 02
T Banks,	20 "	M L Stehly,	58 45
James Jenkins,	3 "	J M Keehan,	136 69
G W Cunningham,	1 50	Watson, Dennis-	
Martin Gates,	50	ton & co.	82 23
Wm Bateman,	1 "	G W Evans,	3 52
G R Snively,	3 "	J B Kephart,	34 84
Joseph Kyle,	1 "	J M Spang,	39 88
Thomas Egert,	1 "	Mary Hoover,	129 "
Jas J Fay,	2 06	Jas M Hewit,	22 50
Wm J Roberts,	2 "	Diehl, Moses	
J M Johnston,	2 50	& co,	104 49
Wm Fay,	2 50	Samuel Dean,	16 "
John M'Clure,	37 "	J M Johnston,	9 57
Daniel White,	2 "	H L Ake,	7 70
Simon Ake,	2 "	Wm Anderson,	98 24
John M'Clure,	77 "	Jas D Rea,	51 23
" "	38 "	M'Fadden & co.	77 50
" "	71 "	John Lingafelt,	26 "
" "	71 "	Lloyd & henry,	11 50
" "	104 "	Geo Geist,	28 "
Michael carmon,	50	Wm M Ayers,	11 05
A Patterson,	9 "	J R Shinefelt,	27 35
J E Deffenbaugh.	2 "	J M Kinkead,	25 18
David Raugh,	50	T Goodfellow,	11 "
Joseph Fay,	2 75	Dr Leisenring,	4 25
H L Ake & co	2 94	Dr Smith,	15 12
Jacob Sorrick,	2 "	E M'Graw,	6 47
Alex Rutledge.	3 "	christ Koon,	3 "
T Goodfellow,	20 "	Geo Koon,	10 "
T B Hopkins,	5 "	Wm Smith,	1 87
James Funk,	50 "	D c Gibboney,	8 09
John c West,	5 "	F henry,	5 "
Wm M Lloyd,	25 "	Sam Singer,	6 36
Jas H cramer,	15 "	Mrs J Morrison,	18 "
N hewitt,	20 "	Mrs J S Kough,	10 "
O A Traugh,	5 "	Mrs Lafferty,	10 "
R B Johnston,	50 "	John Buel,	7 50
H A caldwell,	25 "	S B confer.	6 65
John Lingafelt,	10 "	Wm L Snyder,	27 "
Richard Roleoff,	5 "	Mrs. T Morgan,	5 "
George Kopp,	2 "	Mrs J L Mills,	10 "
David Myers,	50	Mrs M Detwiler,	9 "
R Bancroft,	4 25	Mrs Jones,	3 50
James E Toole,	1 25	Mrs I maines,	10 "
John Dean Jr.	5 "	D C Markey,	3 50
Isaac Yingling,	2 "	James Stevens,	4 00
George Fay,	2 "	John Gibson,	6 34
Wm Sparr,	2 "	Samuel Nofsker,	8 20
H Harbison,	4 50	John M'clure;	37 50
Wm Harbison,	2 "	A Nicodemus,	24 75
John Biddle,	1 "	David Rice,	5 00
christ Snively,	3 "	Amount of per centage on $4,194,32,	62 91
			$2,545,48
By Balance due Treasurer,			448,32

We, the undersigned auditors of Blair county, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the drafts of the Com'rs aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862. And have settled and adjusted the account of John M'Keage, Esq., Treasurer of said Relief Tax, and we find a balance due him of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this ninth day of January 1862.

L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]
R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]
ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY SS

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John M'Keage, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and of the county with him for the Relief Tax of said county, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused the seal of office to be affixed this 9th day of January A. D. 1862.

{L. S.}
GEO. L. COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAS. M. KINKEAD,
Commissioners.
SAMUEL DEAN,
ADAM MOSES,
Associate Judges.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

A LIST of Outstanding Relief Tax, due the County of Blair on the seventh day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.

Geo. H. Harker, Freedom	113.17
John Lowe, Gaysport	129.39
Michael Refner, Juniata	115.26
Wm. Robinson, Logan	811.11
Adam Fouse, Huston	604.10
Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg	577.20
B F Roller, Woodberry	608.08
John H Stifler, Allgheny	313.16
Jas M'Pherson, Antes	498.45
Thos B Buchanan, Blair	385.20
Frederick Hyle, Catharine	452.32
Joseph Stifler, Frankstown	405.85
Henry Dibert, Greenfield	195.44
John S Haffley, Martinsburg	56.29
Isaac Burget, N Woodberry	555.29
Sam R Shiffler, Taylor	435.78
Alex Dysart, Tyrone Tp.	724.62
J H Gailer, Tyrone Bor.	156.67
Jos B Hileman, Altoona	1093.42
	$8.230.80

N. B. This outstanding balance is only *apparent*, as a large amount of orders is in the hands of the Collectors, and not returned to the Treasurer.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE, Esq. Prothonotary of Blair County in account with said County.

DR.

To cash paid balance due last settlement,		164 52
Jury fines collected in 1861,		95 00
Balance		168 00
		$427 52

CR.

By amount of balance due at last settlement,	164 52
By amount of Fees in criminal prosecutions,	108 56
Certifying to road views, filling and recording Township and Borouge Elections 1861 and certifying return Judges General election,	52 92
Fees and Tax for county,	37 90
Filing and entering returns of constables,	10 00
Venires and swearing Grand Jurors,	3 00
Minute Book, Bench Book and arbitration Docket,	3 75
Am't of Stationary for use of court,	36 00
Certifying to commissioners Assesors and Asst Assesors names,	10 87
	$427 52
By Balance due Jos Baldrige,	168 00

JAMES FUNK, Esq., High Sheriff of Blair county in account with said county.

DR.

To cash rec'd from Co. Treasurer,		1100 00
" " for fines and Jury fees,		145 00
" " Balance,		764 96
		$2 009 96

CR.

By Balance due last settlement,	530 19
Boarding prisoners,	710 92
Serving Jury notices 4 terms,	109 00
Am't paid J Newberry, watching Jail,	12 00
" " John R Martin, do,	1 00
Taking prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	152 00
Am't paid for washing prisoners clothes	65 57
" " " " " towels	15 00
" " for shoes for prisoners, straw, &c for Jail,	19 25
" " J Newberry whitewashing &c at Jail,	9 50
" " A L Diefenbacher for docket,	5 00
" " James Cromwell for coal,	11 25
" " Lloyd & Henry coal at office,	19 75
" " Removing John and Wm Long to House of Refuge,	100 00
Advertising Fall Election,	75
Am't paid for 24 loads of wood,	36 00
Am't paid for reward and expenses in arresting Doughenbaugh and Keys, who broke Jail,	48 00
Taking J Wertz to Insane Asylum,	50 00
Gas bills of Jail,	15 00
Thomas Roney, rent of stable,	25 00
Making 26 Haps for prison @50c	13 00
" 24 Ticks 12 cts	3 00
Per centage on $145, fines and Jury fees Qr Sessions,	4 35
Am't of fees in Qr Sessions 1861,	54 25
	$2 009 96
By Balance due Jas Funk, Esq.	$764 96

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the account of the Sheriff and Prothonotary of the county aforesaid, and their vouches up to and including the thirty-first day of December A. D. 1861; and have settled and adjusted the same, we find their accounts to agree with their vouchers.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seal this tenth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]
Attest—ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer, in account with Blair County, for School Tax.

DR.

To amount received from State Treasurer,	$240 28
	240 28
To balance due county,	$158 59

CR.

By amout paid Jacob Wyandt,	77 94
Commission,	4 75
Balance due county,	158 59
	$240 28

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer, in account with Blair county for Dog Tax.

DR.

To cash received from Philip Hileman, Frankstown,	$65 48
	$65 48
To Balance due county,	$64 50

CR.

By amount of Commission,	98
Balance due county,	64 50
	65 48

A LIST of Outstanding Debts due the County of Blair on the 7th day of January, 1862, for the year 1860 and previous years:

Collectors.

Thos. Brown, Snyder tp. 1851,	93 09
Peter Boyles, Gaysport, 1852,,	46 22
Wm Burley, Snyder, 1853,	289 19
S R Cooper, Frankstown, 1854,	65 66
Timothy Davis. Gaysport, 1854,	16 91
Samuel Jones, Snyder, 1855,	10 94
John Lowe, Gaysport, 1857,	19 02
Fred. Fouse, Huston, 1857,	216 77
Geo. Elliot, Frankstown, 1857,	70 17
John Marks, Snyder, 1857,	51 60
G B Bowers, Hollidaysburg, 1858,	110 28
H S Crawford, Martinsburg, 1858,	5 30
G W Patton, Altoona, 1858,	98 22
David Burget, Juniata, 1859,	45 65
W F Bridenthall, Martinsburg, '59,	14 88
Jacob Good, Altoona, 1859,	58 54
Abraham Robinson, Blair, 1859,	39 97
Michael Wike, Huston, 1859,	4 22
William Stokes, Tyrone bor. 1859,	26 75
Jno. B. Kephart, Freedom, 1860,	116 96
Peter H Wilt, Allegheny, 1860,	442 39
H L Patterson, Gaysport, 1860,	93 49
Samuel Dodson, Greenfield, 1860,	31 47
Jas Coleman, Logan, 1860,	389 04
A S Morrow, Martinsburg, 1860,	52 13
Jas S Plummer, Snyder, 1860,	32 03
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp. 1860,	85 95
J H Patterson, Tyrone bor. 1860,	196 13
James Stevens, Juniata, 1860,	148 60
Geo. Russ, Hollidaysburg, 1860,	358 92
Albert Wilson, Frankstown, 1860,	334 30
	$3 608 06

A LIST of Outstanding Debts due the County of Blair on the 7th day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.

Geo. H. Harker, Freedom,	249 38
John Lowe, Gaysport,	234 80
Michael Refner, Juniata,	113 73
Wm Robinson, Logan,	1457 88
Adam Fouse, Huston,	735 92
Jas Williamson, Hollidaysburg,	1264 40
B F Roller, Woodbery,	815 44
J H Stifler, Allegheny,	968 86
Jas M'Pherson, Antes,	555 06
Jos B Hileman, Altoona,	1290 08
Thos. Buchanan, Blair,	769 20
Frederick Hyle, Catharine,	667 40
Joseph Stifler, Frankstown,	1288 37
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	232 29
John Haffley, Martinsburg,	119 01
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	902 99
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	660 41
Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp.	935 08
Wm. Eaken, Snyder,	398 52
Jas. H. Gailer, Tyrone bor.	312 85
	$14 371 67

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDA[illegible], PA.

JESSE W[illegible] rietor.

October 25, 186[illegible]

BOOTS [illegible]